The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1793. [3d. single.] [No. 217.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1798.

THE Public are hereby notified that, ſince the poſtponement of the drawing of the HOTEL LOTTERY by the Gentlemen, a Company of Gentlemen have agreed to take the returned Tickets to their own account, and in conſequence of which will *poſitively* commence on the 23d *of this Month*.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

216—

George-Town, September 9, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners of the Federal Building having received, only one day previous to the time appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the Waſhington Hotel-Lottery, information of the number of Tickets, which had been diſpoſed of for ſale in the hands of perſons at a diſtance, were ſtill unſold; and there being no fund eſtabliſhed to pay any loſs that might be occaſioned by keeping theſe Tickets at the riſque of the City, they determined to defer the drawing until they could be all ſold.

From theſe circumſtances, a number of the Gentlemen, of this Town and the City of Waſhington, formed themſelves into a Company, and took upon themſelves all the Tickets remaining on hand, on the ex-preſs condition agreed to by the Commiſſioners, that the drawing of the Lottery ſhould abſolutely commence on the 23d inſtant, and be continued without intermiſſion.

The ſubſcribers have been appointed a Committee to manage the concerns of this Company, which was formed on public, not private motives.—And in purſuance of their truſt, they now inform the public that the Tickets will be depoſited with the following Gentlemen,

Scott, Baltimore-Town;
Davidſon, Annapolis,
Crawford, Upper-Marlbro';
Lowndes, Bladenſburg;
Turner, Port-Tobacco;
Hutchinſon, Calvert County;
Warwick, St. Mary's County;
Murdoch, Frederick-Town;
Claggett, Hagars Town;
Waring, George-Town;
Herbert, Alexandria;
Thompſon, Colcheſter;
Mayſbett, Dumfries;
Patten, Fred'ſburg;
Maſon, Richmond;
Reid and Wheeler, Peterſburg;
Love, New-Gate;

who will ſell the ſame until Saturday, the 28th inſt. at the original price of ſeven dollars, contrary to the expectations of the Company, any of their Tickets ſhould remain unſold when the drawing comes on, a neceſſary attention to ſave them from the loſs, will compel them to take place of the riſe in price, which will then take place.

BEN. STODDERT,
J. MASON,
J. M. LINGAN,
M. WARING,
THOS. PETER.

Forty Dollars Reward

In conſequence of a hue and cry from under the hand and ſeal of *Alexander Lith*, one of the Magiſtrates of Prince-William County, bearing date the 6th inſtant, I have made oath that I ſuſpect that in the morning of that day, a certain *Daniel* did fleal from me one Negro Man JESS, and conveyed him on board of the Free-Maſon, then lying in the river of Newport, on Potowmack river, where I live; the ſaid Jeſs having run with the ſaid Daniel the ſame day from his boat. The ſaid Daniel was formerly an inhabitant of Prince-William but for ſome years hath been generally employed as a river and bay pilot. The preſence of the ſaid Daniel Tebbs, who, I underſtand, generally trades to and Portſmouth, where I ſuſpect he carried the ſaid Negro, he having left down the river Potowmack with him on the ſame day he ſtole him; I hereby forewarn all and every perſon or perſons from purchaſing the ſaid Negro from the ſaid Daniel; and I hereby offer as a reward to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Negro Jeſs within any gaol within the county of this ſtate, ſo that I get him again, Forty Dollars; and to whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me in this City, I will give the ſum of Forty Dollars.

WILLIAM TEBBS.

Alexandria, Auguſt 29, 1793. 215—

TO BE SOLD,

THE Subſcribers, having come to a determination to decline the Dry-Goods buſineſs, purpoſe ſelling off the remainder of their Stock at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh. In the mean time, ſhould any Town or Country Storekeeper incline to purchaſe the whole, they may be accommodated on eligible terms, and a reaſonable credit will be given, by

JAMES DOUGLAS, jun. & CO.

Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1793.

P. S. They earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, as they cannot poſſibly give longer indulgence. It is alſo expected that thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid concern will produce their reſpective accounts for ſettlement. J. D. jun. & C.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Tueſday evening laſt from the ſubſcriber, living in Alexandria, *an apprentice Lad*, named JAMES KEY, 6 feet high, black ſhort hair; had on and took with him ſundry wearing apparel, ſo that he will change his dreſs. Was miſſing four weeks prior to his going away, a Silver Watch, with gold hand, ſunk-wheels, No. 6621, maker's name Philip Philips, London, ſuppoſed to be taken by ſaid apprentice lad. The ſaid apprentice called on ſeveral of my cuſtomers on the day of his going away, and received money of them, without order, either verbal or written.—The above reward will be given for apprehending him; and for delivering the watch to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

Silverſmiths are particularly deſired to ſtop the ſaid watch.

MICHAEL STIEBER, Baker.

Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1793. 216—3w.

Juſt imported from Europe,

By the Subſcriber,

A large aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

Silks & Satins,

And opened for Sale, at his Store, next door to Col. Hoof's, and will be ſold on the loweſt terms for ready Caſh, Wheat, Flour, Bills negociable at the Bank of Alexandria, at 30 or 60 days, viz.

LUTESRINGS,
Brocades,
Plain & ſtriped Florentine,
Marſeilles,
Plain, ſtriped & corded Mantuas,
Barrothy,
Honeycombs,
Perges,
Sealings, plain and ſtriped,
Damaſks of divers colours,
Corded ſilks, ſtriped and flowered,
Corded ſatins,
Haubines,
Ladies gloves,
Ribbons, by the box,
Hair ribbon,
White ſilk ſtockings,
Black do.
Cambricks,
Umbrellas,
Table linen,
A quantity of excellent Cogniac brandy,
Alſo a quantity of Liverpool ware.

JOHN HALLEY, Senior.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1793. 216—3w.

MARTINSBURG RACES.

THE RACES at *Martinſburg* will commence on *Wedneſday* the 2d of *October* next, on which day will be run for over a fine courſe near this town, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS, free only for the Members of the Club; Heats four miles each, aged horſes carrying 126, ſix years old 119; five years old 108; four years old 98; and three years old a feather.—No horſe will be permitted to ſtart unleſs the rider be dreſſed in a ſilk jacket, jockey-cap and half boots.

THE MANAGERS.

On *Thurſday* the following day will be run for over the ſame courſe, a TOWN PURSE OF THIRTY POUNDS, *Maryland* money, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, except the winning horſe the preceding day; three mile heats, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the JOCKEY CLUB.

On *Friday* following, a handſome ſweepſtake PURSE, free as above, except the two winning horſes; a catch upon each, two mile heats.

FLORENCE MAHONY.

FOR SALE,

At this Office,

A FUNERAL SERMON,

on the Death of the Rev. JAMES HUNT, late Paſtor of the United Congregations of *Bladenſburg* and *Captain-John*: By JAMES MUIR, D. D. Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Congregation in Alexandria. Price *Nine-Pence*.

Half a Guinea Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Weſtmoreland County, on Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. *a likely Negro Lad*, named SHADRACH, about 19 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, left handed; had on and took with him when he went away a round, blue ſtriped double-wove over-jacket, the ſtripes croſs-wiſe, a pair of old nankeen breeches, a pair of overalls, filled in with black yarn, and other cloaths. It is probable he may change his name and cloaths, and may find means to procure a forged paſs, or attempt to paſs for a freeman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward above what the law allows. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Auguſt 22, 1798. 215—3w.

Wanted, in this Town,

A Journeyman and two Apprentices to the *Black, White* and *Gun Smith Buſineſs*. Inquire of the Printers.

Sept. 4, 1793. 215—3w

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE:

DECREED *by the* NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Continued from our laſt.)

Of the National Repreſentation.

27. In caſe of equal votes, the eldeſt is preferred, either to be voted for or elected. In caſe of equal age, chance decides.

28. Every Frenchman, exerciſing the rights of a citizen in any Republic, is eligible.

29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

30. In caſe of refuſal to accept, reſignation, or death of a deputy, the primary aſſemblies who had nominated him, replace him.

31. A deputy who has reſigned cannot quit his poſt before his ſucceſſor is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

32. The French people aſſemble every year, on the firſt Tueſday, to proceed to their elections.

33. They proceed to the election, whatever be the number of the citizens, having a right to vote at it, aſſembled.

34. A primary aſſembly may be extraordinarily convoked, upon the requiſition of a fifth of the citizens having a right to vote at it.

35. The Convocation, in this caſe, is made by the municipality of the common place of meeting.

36. Thoſe extraordinary aſſemblies deliberate only in caſe a majority, more than one, of the citizens having a right to vote in them, be preſent.

Of the Electoral Aſſemblies

37. The citizens in primary aſſemblies name an elector, one for every 200 citizens, counting preſent and abſent; two from 201 to 400; three from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of the electoral aſſemblies and the mode of electing is the ſame as in the primary aſſemblies.

Of the Legiſlative Body.

39. The legiſlative body is one, indiviſible an permanent.

40. The ſeſſion is of one year.

41. The legiſlators meet on the 1ſt of July.

42. A majority is a quorum.

43. The deputies can be queſtioned, accuſed or judged, at no time for opinions expreſſed from their ſeats in the legiſlature.

44. They may for criminal actions, be taken in the fact; but the warrant to arreſt and to cauſe to appear, can only be iſſued againſt them by the legiſlature.

The ſittings of the legiſlative body.

45. The ſitting of the national aſſembly ſhall be public.

46. Its journals ſhall be printed.

47. It ſhall not deliberate, unleſs it be compoſed of at leaſt two hundred members.

48. It ſhall not refuſe any member the right of ſpeaking, in the order in which he has demanded it.

49. It ſhall decide by the voice of the majority of thoſe preſent.

50. Fifty ſhall have the right of calling for the yeas and nays.

51. The aſſembly ſhall have the right of cenſuring the conduct of its members during its meetings.

52. The aſſembly ſhall poſſeſs the immediate juriſdiction of the place in which it holds its ſeſſions, and of ſuch an extent in the neighbourhood as it ſhall itſelf determine.

Of the ſanctions of the legiſlative body.

53. The legiſlative body ſhall enact laws and paſs decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are compriſed ſuch acts of the legiſlative body as concern civil or criminal legiſlation.

The general adminiſtration of the revenues, and of the ordinary expenditures of the Republic;

The national domains;

The ſtandard, the weight, the impreſſion and denomination of money;

The nature, the amount and true collection of the taxes;

The declaration of war.

Any new diſtribution of the French territory;

Public inſtructions, and the public honours paid to the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular title of decrees, are comprehended ſuch acts as relate to

The annual eſtabliſhment of the forces of the Republic, by ſea and land;

The permiſſion or refuſal of the paſſage of foreign troops through the French territory;

The introduction of foreign [illegible] into the French ports;

Meaſures for the general ſafety and tranquility;

The annual and temporary [illegible] of the public labour and public [illegible] tions;

Orders for the emiſſion of money of all kinds;

Extraordinary and contingent expenditures;

Meaſures which are local or confined to one particular department, community, or particular kind of public works;

The defence of the country;

The ratification of treaties;

The nomination and depoſition of the commanders in chief of the armies;

The trial of the members of council and public functionaries;

The accuſation of thoſe ſuſpected of plots againſt the general ſafety of the Republic;

Every partial change in the diſtribution of the French territory;

National rewards.

Of the formation of a law.

56. All bills propoſed to be enacted into laws, ſhall be preceded by a report.

57. The diſcuſſion of the law ſhall not be opened, and it ſhall not be proviſionally enacted, until 15 days after the report.

58. The bill is printed and ſent to all the Communes under the title of, *propoſed law*.

59. Forty days after the propoſed law is ſent—if in the majority of the departments, the tenth part of the primary aſſemblies of each, has not objected, the plan is deemed accepted and becomes a law.

60. If objections are made, the legiſlative body convene the primary aſſemblies.

Of the title of laws and decrees.

61. All laws, decrees, judgments, and other public acts, ſhall be entitled—"In the name of the French people, the ——— year of the French Republic."

Of the Executive Council.

62. There ſhall be an executive council compoſed of 24 members.

63. The electoral aſſembly of each department names one candidate—the legiſlative body chooſes from the liſt the members of the council.

64. One half of the council is renewed by every legiſlature during the laſt months of its ſeſſion.

65. The council is charged with the direction and ſuperintendance of the general adminiſtration of the Republic. It cannot act but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legiſlative body.

66. It ſhall name, from its own body, the principal agents of the ſeveral departments of the republic.

67. The legiſlative body ſhall preſcribe the number and functions of theſe agents.

68. Theſe agents do not form a council. They ſhall be ſeparate, without any immediate connection between them.—They ſhall not exerciſe any perſonal authority.

69. The council ſhall appoint from its own body the exterior agents of the republic.

70. It ſhall negociate treaties.

71. The members of the council, if guilty of treaſon, ſhall be accuſed by the legiſlature.

72. The council ſhall be reſponſible for any failure in the execution of the laws and decrees, and for all thoſe abuſes which it ſhall not denounce.

73. It ſhall depoſe and replace the public agents [illegible] it ſhall think proper.

74. It is bound to accuse them before the judicial tribunals, whenever there be occasion.

Of the relation of the Executive Council to the Legislature.

75. The executive council shall reside near the legislature—it shall have a separate chamber and a separate entrance, near the place of its sittings.

76. It shall [illegible] have any report to make.

77. The legislative body may call for the presence of the executive council at its sittings, either in the whole or in part, whenever it shall judge proper.

Of the Administrative and Municipal bodies.

78. There shall be in every commune of the Republic a municipal administration:

In every district an intermediate administration:

In every department a central administration.

79. The municipal officers shall be elected by the assemblies of the communes.

80. The administrators shall be appointed by the electoral assemblies of the department and of the district.

81. The municipalities and the administrations shall be renewed by one half, every year.

82. The administrators and municipal officers have no representative characters—they cannot, in any case, modify the acts of the legislature nor suspend the execution of them.

83. The legislature shall prescribe the functions of the municipal officers and administrators, the rules of their subordination, and the penalties which they may incur.

84. The assemblies of the municipalities and the administrators shall be public.

Of Civil Justice.

85. The code of civil and criminal law shall be uniform throughout the Republic.

86. The right which the citizens have of terminating their disputes by arbitrators chosen by themselves, shall not be infringed.

87. The decision of these arbitrators shall be definitive, unless the parties have reserved the right of appeal.

88. There shall be justices of the peace elected by the people in cantons, the limits of which shall be fixed by law.

89. They shall accommodate differences, and administer justice without cost.

90. Their number and their qualifications shall be regulated by the legislature.

91. There shall be public arbitrators appointed by the electoral assemblies.

92. Their number and the districts in which they shall exercise their authority shall be determined by the legislature.

93. They shall take cognizance of disputes which have not been finally determined by private arbitrators, or by the justices of the peace.

94. They shall decide in public. They shall give their opinion openly. They shall determine in the dernier resort, either upon verbal defence, or upon a simple memorial, without pleading, and without costs. They shall give the reasons of their decisions.

95. The justices of the peace, and the public arbitrators shall be elected every year.

Of Criminal Justice.

96. In a criminal purpose no citizen can be tried except upon an accusation, by a jury, or decreed by the legislature.

The accused shall have counsel particularly nominated for them, or there shall be public officers appointed to defend them.

The accusation shall be public. Both the fact and the intention shall be determined by a jury. The penalty shall be applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges shall be elected every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of the Tribunal of Final Appeal.

98. There is for the Republic but one tribunal of final appeal.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of a cause. It pronounces only upon violations in the forms, and on the evident deviations from the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are appointed every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of Public Contribution.

101. No citizen is dispensed from the honourable obligation of contributing to support the burden of the public expenditure.

Of the National Treasury.

102. The national treasury is the central point of the receipts and expenditures of the Republic.

103. It is superintended by responsible agents appointed by the executive council.

104. The conduct of these agents is inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature, taken from among the mass of citizens, and responsible for such abuses as they do not denounce.

Of Accounts.

105. The accounts of the agents of the national treasury and of the administrators of public money are annually rendered to responsible commissioners named by the executive council.

106. The proceedings of these agents are inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature from among the mass of citizens, and responsible for such abuses and errors as they do not denounce. The legislative body finally settles accounts.

Of the Forces of the Republic.

107. The general force of the republic consists of the whole people.

108. The republic has under pay in time of peace, an armed force by sea and land.

109. All Frenchmen are soldiers; they are all exercised in the management of arms.

110. There is no commander in chief.

111. The difference between grades, their distinguishing marks and subordination only subsist in relation to and during actual service.

112. The public force, employed to maintain order and internal peace, only acts upon the requisition, in writing, of the constituted authorities.

113. The public force, when employed against external enemies, acts under the direction of the executive council.

114. No armed body deliberate.

Of National Convention.

115. If in a majority of the departments, one tenth of the primary assemblies regularly formed of each, call for a revision of the constitutional act, or an alteration of any of its articles, the legislative body convoke the primary assemblies of the Republic, to determine whether there shall be a National Convention.

116. The National Convention is formed in the same manner as the legislative, and can exercise legislative powers.

117. As far as relates to the constitution, this convention confine their deliberations to the articles the delay of which caused their convocation.

Of the relation between the Republic and Foreign Nations.

118. The French people are the friends and natural allies of all free nations.

119. They do not meddle with the government of other nations. They do not suffer other nations to meddle with theirs.

120. They hold out an asylum to foreigners banished from their country for their love of liberty. They refuse an asylum to tyrants.

121. They will not make peace with an enemy that occupies part of the territory of the republic.

The guaranty of Rights.

122. The constitution guarantees to every Frenchman equality, liberty, security and property, the public debt, the free exercise of religious worship, an education; public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petitioning, the right of assembling in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the Rights of Man.

123. The French Republic honours patriotism, courage, old age, filial piety, the unfortunate. They espouse the sacred deposit of the constitution under the safeguard of all the virtues.

124. The declaration of rights and the constitutional act is engraved on tables, in the centre of the legislative hall, and on all public squares.

[Signed]

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, President.

DURAND, MAILLANE,
DUBOS, MEAULLE,
CH. DE LA CROIX,
GOSSUIN, LALOY, } Secretaries.

[*From a* WINCHESTER PAPER.]

To Messrs. Bassett, Bradley, Gabot, Dickenson, Ellsworth, Foster, Henry, Johnston, Izard, Langdon, Morris, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.

Most respectable and *noble* gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH it is a very *rude* thing for a *roturier* man to suspect that *great folks* can do wrong, and in that case, to tell them his mind; yet no man is too *low* or insignificant to praise his superiors, and few are *too great* to receive eulogium—It is in the latter strain, gentlemen, that I beg leave to address you: And, though my proper name will not be subscribed, I hope my encomiums will not be less acceptable to you, since it is a part of your own practice *to act in the dark*. From this short preface, you will readily perceive that your resolution to keep the Senate-doors shut, will be the subject of this address: And it is as evident that it (I mean the address) proceeds from no unfriendly source. As to your resolution and correspondent practice, they, indeed, are reckoned very unfriendly to the liberties, and disrespectful to the majesty of the people; but, as the popular opinion happens in this instance not to be mine, I must take the liberty of commending you for both. You, gentlemen, *defy* their authority, and I disregard their opinion; so that few men can bestow a compliment upon you with a better grace than myself; and none can any where be found better entitled to receive it than you. The popular clamour against you is a most vexatious and unreasonable thing. Surely you can consult for the liberties of the people as well in private as in public; as well in the *dark* as in the light. I take it for granted that you keep a chink open in some part of the House to admit light enough for the purpose of writing and reading your journals; and this surely is all that is necessary. I can see no occasion, therefore, for all this bustle, as if the universe were falling into ruins. If you look at the pictures of some ancient judges, particularly those of Areopagus, you will find that they were painted blind. And, to be sure, gentlemen, when you set in your judicial capacity, it shows as much wisdom in you, and answers every purpose as well to exclude the light, as to shut your eyes, or even put them out.—But, perhaps, I am taking the phrase too literally. It is probable that by your sitting in the dark may only be meant the secrecy of your proceedings. In this view, too, you are certainly right. Secrecy is highly favourable to a *fair* and thorough investigation of any subject, as well as to the concerting of any *dangerous* plot. To suspect you of the latter, is not only injurious to your reputation and dangerous to your persons, but betrays, as I hope, a groundless mistrust of your designs. If your doors were open, you might be influenced by the populace, to speak and vote against your own judgment, which might be a material injury to us all; for nobody will doubt that a *Senator has more taste than common sense*. There is much talk about the *Majesty of the People*, which is all idle a thing, I think, as I ever heard. Who so majestic as the *Senate of the United States*? Your station, gentlemen, is high and honourable; and, I make no doubt, you have all been WELL BORN;—however, your President can tell you all about that. It is very clear that you are stiled, by way of eminence, the Upper House; and I have forgotten all my logic, if this single circumstance will not prove your superiority. If you are the Upper House, must not the people look up to you? and if they look up to you, then certainly you must be superior. I believe you are at least equal to the House of Lords—and nobody has ever yet been so mad and foolish as to call the commonalty of England equal, much less superior, to them. But it is said, gentlemen, that you act *unconstitutionally*. This seems to be the *general* opinion; but I do not think the charge can fairly be sustained.—As well as I remember, the constitution says that "Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and from time to time, *publish* the same, except *such parts as in their judgment require secrecy*."—Now, in *your* judgment, every part requires secrecy—therefore, you do not violate the constitution. But suppose you did; what then? Must you not obey God and your own consciences, before the constitution? You have declared that you consider yourselves responsible to them, and no one else; and, indeed, I cannot see what better witness, or more impartial judge, the people could require. I hope the constitution, energetic as it is, does not claim a prerogative over the conscience. If my conscience tells me it is my duty to *abuse, betray my trust and betray my country*, how am I to get over it?

On the whole, then, gentlemen, you are right; and I see but one difficulty in your way, which appears to me indeed to be of some magnitude, and which, as a *friend*, I cannot conceal from you—It is this: The people *pretend* to have consciences as well as you. Some of them begin already to think it their duty to bring your darkness to light, by opening the doors for you and turning you out of the House. I give you this hint out of pure friendship; and if I might presume to give advice, it would be, that you should open your doors, and let the gaping multitude see and hear, for fear of the worst. I do assure you, gentlemen, I would not wish to see you so severely handled; but your Senatorships know that the people generally are not *well born*, and may therefore sometimes be unmannerly.

PHILO SENATUS.

Richmond (Virginia) *August*, 1793.

[*From the* COLUMBIAN MIRROR.]

THAT Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of every individual in the community, is a truth too generally believed to want any elucidation. Does it not follow that Government has an equal right to the support and services of every individual composing that community? This seems to have been the opinion of our Legislature at that memorable epocha, May 1776, when British Tyranny threatened our continent with all the calamities consequent on an unnatural war. In the 4th section of the Bill of Rights they express themselves thus, "*No man, or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.*" This clause is aided by a similar one, done in congress, May 1780, when the smiles of peace were repaying this highly-favoured clime for all the toils of war: It runs thus—"*Each and every free, able-bodied white, male citizen of the respective states, resident therein, who is, or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the Militia.*"

These things being premised, does it not appear strange that the state Legislature of Virginia should undertake to counteract the principles on which the Independance of America was formed, and, in express opposition thereto, exempt all *Quakers* and *Menonists* from bearing arms in defence of their country?

Shall I ask? Is it the reward of personal services done their country during her late glorious contest for liberty? If aiding her enemies, or, at least, laying neither when her perilous situation cried aloud for the utmost exertion of all her friends, was doing her service, then have they done it!—then are they entitled to these exemptions!—Or, have they, in other respects, merited better at the hand of Heaven than their fellow citizens? —No—it is not my business here to justify the bearing of arms—I would only draw this inference—*If it be just to exempt one part of the community, on account of their religious scruples, it is tyranny to compel another.*

The national strength of any country is estimated by the number of the Militia, which seems to be its principal defence. Suppose then we have 200,000 men between the years of 18 and 45 in this state, 20,000 of which are *Quakers* and *Menonists*, I ask how,

in the name of reason, you make real service to the community? by a partiality in their favour? by, I deny they ever merited, oppress the more deserving part

That a set of men should enjoy privileges of a government for which they never fought,—have an equal right to honour and profit with those who fought and bled for them, and yet be exempted from the [illegible] of defending that [illegible] repugnant to the general [illegible] unopposed! Is it [illegible] in case the *Severe* [illegible] ters, to compel three-fourths of [illegible] tants, at the risk of their own [illegible] perty, to defend the houses and [illegible] the remaining fourth part [illegible] themselves in ease and peace?

But it appears unnecessary [illegible] fully assured that this evil will [illegible] by the succeeding General Assembly [illegible] petitions will be offered for the repeal [illegible] part of the 11th section of the act [illegible] passed last session, which exempts *Quakers* and *Menonists* from bearing arms.

☞ The different Printers [illegible] who are friends to Equity [illegible] give this a place in their papers, [illegible] plication to the next Assembly [illegible] neral as possible.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday July [illegible]

Read a letter from gen. [illegible] Cambray, June 30, in which he complains of the calumny of [illegible] nal. He adds, in a postscript, [illegible] just learnt that 12,000 Russians [illegible] embarked at Petersburgh. The [illegible] the coalition of the tyrants of Europe [illegible] these hardy soldiers shall not be [illegible] public. Our success will be certain [illegible] berty will make us triumph over [illegible] mies; if the choice of the nation [illegible] men of talents; if intrigues [illegible] from your councils, and if a wise [illegible] talents and judgment is chosen, [illegible] to direct the plans of the general [illegible] make them respected and executed.

"The new constitution ought [illegible] admiration as well as the dread [illegible] mies. But the republic must [illegible] of integrity and talents, and [illegible] very different from those we have seen. Then will the French [illegible] on a solid basis, and plant [illegible] triumphant tree of liberty.

(Signed)

The minister of war sent [illegible] Gen. Sandos to Gen. Bir[illegible] quarters, Lucon, June 29, [illegible] that the enemy had assembled [illegible] on the 28th, and had made [illegible] attack. The enemy were [illegible] ed, having 300 men killed, and [illegible] prisoners, and their ammunition [illegible] loss on his side is said to be trifling. Towards the conclusion of this [illegible] the following letter from [illegible] dated June 28, was read in the [illegible]

"The banditti were repulsed [illegible] on the 26th, with considerable [illegible] soon learned the news, [illegible] dispositions to attack us [illegible] tain there has been an [illegible] I do not know the result. [illegible] that the banditti were [illegible] the preceding evening, I sent [illegible] erman with a detachment of [illegible] though the rebels were [illegible] they did not dare to attack us. [illegible] they evacuated Parthenay."

LONDON, June [illegible]

At a lying-in Hospital, in [illegible] man was safely delivered of two [illegible] quite fair, the other a negro.—[illegible] of *superfœtation*, so long doubted [illegible] pears in—*black* and *white*.

BOSTON, Sept. [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this town, dated

"Canada has been obliged to [illegible] the combined forces; and [illegible] supposed, cannot hold out [illegible] are several strong places to [illegible] which will occupy the whole [illegible] paign.

"The *Royalists* have been [illegible] *Nantz*, which give great spirit [illegible] so that it will probably be a long [illegible] war."

NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible]

Account of the malignant [illegible] present rages in Philadelphia [illegible] from a Physician of that [illegible] respondent in this, dated [illegible]

"The fever is spread all [illegible] however, more are not infected [illegible] to 9; and the deaths are less [illegible]

On the first attack, there [illegible] prostration of strength; the [illegible] and rather quick, but not [illegible] beginning there is an uneasiness [illegible] around the precordia, violent [illegible] generally a total inability [illegible] thing on the stomach. After [illegible] somnacal delirium takes place [illegible] pear, the skin becomes [illegible] adnata of the eyes; and finally [illegible] dies, apparently without pain [illegible] the seventh or eighth day, [illegible]

The contagion [illegible] the [illegible]

…d to contact, or to the reach of …of the infected perſon.

…ſion * ſtill lives; his caſe, how…deſperate—ſo well was he on Tueſ…that he conceived himſelf out of …and on that night, or the following …rew up the ſtate of his caſe, for …His relapſe was owing to his …with fevers, and the fatigue of his …in which his noſe got to bleed, …ed beyond his ſtrength.

…city leave town. You would …ed to ſee the funnels in our …thoſe who die are buried in the …moſt part, and are carried to …al interment in carriages.

…the diſorder muſt ſoon be check…the precautions uſed by all who …and I aſſure you the number of …ſtrangers, ſmall, the population …conſidered.

…ſ houſe, at Buſh hill, is con…a Lazaretto. Many of the poor …city are carried out there, a con…portion of whom recover.

…*the good, the benevolent, the …Robinſon, is no more!*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

…conference of New-Providence (Dun…has iſſued orders that the crews of A…veſſels, *ſuſpected* of having French …on board, and taken by Engliſh …ſhould be confined in irons un…arrive in port.

…*ſeeking the ſoul conſpiracy …the baſeſt, Caliban!*".

…of friends of liberty and truth …ſembled in New-York, to draw up …ſhort account of authentic intelli…the uſe of the French crews in …order to counteract the effect of …writings and fabricated news, …on board the ſhips of the Repub…fled perſons.

…Chaud, we hear, after eſcaping …Jupiter, was arreſted not far …York on his way to Canada, …accomplices. The Engliſh, how…ed by ſome French emigrants, …niſhed his eſcape a ſecond time. …is making every exertion for …

…ſt of June the king of England …parliament. He breathes little …ſpirit of war, and determinati…u with vigour till France ſhall …terms ſatisfactory to the con…. All the various reports of a …&c. may, therefore, be look…ound leſs.

September 11.

…*ment of State* of …BY certify, that I have receiv…communication of a decree of the …Convention of France, whereof …ing is a tranſlation:

…of the National Convention of …May, which declares that the …United States are not compre…the purview of the decree of the …

…National Convention, after having …report of its committee of public …ing to maintain the union eſtab…en the French Republic and the …of America, decrees that the …United States are not compre…*let diſpoſitions*] the purview of …th of May, conformably …ticle of the treaty executed the …1778. A true copy.

J. C. DE BRUN.

…under my hand, this 9th day of …1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

…RIA, September 19.

…of an alarming contagious …ſickneſs in the city of Philadel…in ſeveral of the Weſt-India …portation have adopted mea…ventive its introduction into this …as the neceſſary arrangements …ſaid that the law of the ſtate …performance of quarantine by …from places where the diſeaſe …will be put in compleat opera…ſpring time, the directors of the …provided for the preſent emer…ſpecial extenſion of the powers …by the act of incorporation, …is conſtantly employed to …bound hither, from coming …ſe of the port, till they under…ion by the health officer. …cautions, there is reaſon to …inhabitants of this town will …that great proportion of health …have hitherto enjoyed.

[*Columbian Mirror.*]

…nor of Maryland has iſſued …bearing date the 9th inſtant, …all veſſels deſtined for Balti…other port within that ſtate, …ge or, any other place which …with the malignant diſorder …in Philadelphia, to the per…quarantine. Precautions are …ſtrict regard to the approach by …being permitted to enter the …ſave from Philadelphia, or o…out having firſt obtained per…the health officer.

…the 10th inſt. a Sweepſtake …for over Leeds-Town Courſe, …for Fifty-five Guineas, heats three miles; and won by

Mr Laurence Waſhington's } 1 1
Mare, *Virginia Nell*, }
Dr. Roſe's Bay Colt, 2 2
Mr. Taylor's Colt, *Ceſar*, 3 diſt.
Mr. H. Waſhington's Filly, } diſt.
Cinnamon, }

On Saturday laſt THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES, with his family, arrived, in good health, at Mount-Vernon.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Betſey, Phippen, Salem
Schooner Helen, Luce, Boſton.
Amazon, Buchanan, Baltimore.
Sloop Becca, Luce, Boſton.
George, Butler, Norfolk.
Sarah Ann, Topham, Baltimore.

SAILED.

Ship Fair Virginian, M'Kinny, Cork.
Brig Fanny, Colly, Spain.
Sally, Balch,
William, Potter,

Dr. Ruſh's Directions

For Curing and Preventing the

YELLOW FEVER.

AS ſoon as you are affected, (whether by night or day) with a pain in the head or back, ſickneſs at ſtomach, chills or fever—more eſpecially if thoſe ſymptoms be accompanied by a redneſs, or faint yellowneſs in the eyes, and dull or ſhooting pains about the region of the liver, take one of the powders* in a little ſugar and water, every ſix hours, until they produce four or five *large* evacuations from the bowels—drink plentifully of water-gruel, or barley water, or chicken water, or any other mild drink that is agreeable to you, aſſiſt the operation of the phyſic. It will be proper to lie in bed while the medicine is operating, by which means a plentiful ſweat will be more eaſily brought on. After the bowels are *thoroughly* cleanſed, if the pulſe be *full* or *tenſe*, eight or ten ounces of blood ſhould be taken from the arm, and *more*, if the tenſion or fullneſs of the pulſe ſhould continue. Balm tea, toaſt and water, lemonade, tamarind water, weak camomile tea, or bailey water, ſhould be drank during this ſtage of the diſorder—and the bowels muſt be kept conſtantly open, either by another powder or by ſmall doſes of cremor tartar, or cooling ſalts, or by common opening clyſters; but if the pulſe ſhould become *weak* and low after the bowels are cleanſed, infuſions of camomile and ſnake root in water, drops of vitriol and laudanum, alſo wine and water, or wine, punch, and porter ſhould be given; and the bark, either in infuſion in water or in ſubſtance, may be adminiſtered in the intermiſſion of the fever. Bliſters may likewiſe be applied to the ſides, neck, or head in this ſtate of the diſeaſe, & the lower limbs may be wrapped up in flannels wetted in hot vinegar or water. The food ſhould conſiſt of gruel, ſago, ſalop, tapioca, tea, coffee, weak chocolate, wine whey, chicken broth, and the white meats, according to the weak or active ſtate of the ſyſtem. The fruits of the ſeaſon may be eaten with advantage at all times. Freſh air ſhould be admitted into the room in all caſes, except when the pulſe is full and tenſe. The body ſhould be ſprinkled now and then with vinegar—and the diſcharges from the body be removed as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The beſt preventives of the diſorder are a temperate diet, conſiſting chiefly of vegetables, great moderation in the exerciſes of body and mind, warm cloathing, cleanlineſs, and a gentle open ſtate of the bowels.

B. R.

September 10, 1793.

* *Each powder conſiſting of from 5 grains of Calomel, and fifteen grains of Jalap, for an adult.*

From the Columbian Mirror.

THE friend to Equality, in the *Mirror* of Saturday laſt, ſeems to arile martially equipped: having dipped his pen in the gall of perfect diſſatisfaction, that the honourable aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia, in their wiſdom, ſhould ſee meet to exempt a part of the citizens from bearing arms, whoſe conſcientious principles are oppoſed to it.

And as the determination of that aſſembly to appeal be made to the next aſſembly for a repeal of that clauſe in laſt act, favouring the Quakers and other non-fighters, it is to be hoped, when obtained, that the diſſatisfied will have the pleaſure to ſee it properly clinched—before the bulbed cheeks of war is ſounded and our country invaded; a day which may it be long ceaſing in the womb of futurity! but which unleſs ſomething diſagreeable takes place, muſt ſhortly ſucceed the preſent tranquility.

Our friend Equality ſeems to be much (unduly uninformed) reſpecting the ſentiments of the people alluded to, in the courſe of the conteſt for our independency. But the deciſion reſpecting their rights, their rights and privileges, will, it is hoped, be not leſs for him, nor ſuch as ſhall give him a reaſonable reflection that a cathalic temper is ſtill diffuſing itſelf among all ſects and parties, enlightened candour, and liberal toleration prevailing, worthy characters deſcanting on different opinions with leſs rancour and better manners than formerly; conſequently, it is hoped the non-ſwimmers have leſs to fear.

But, leſt any law made hitherto ſhould be mild or inſufficient for the preſent exigency, I have ſerreted out one ſimilar to an old-time law, which perhaps may aid in forming a new one.

"That, provided the Quakers, or any other ſect or denomination of people whatever, will not bear arms, neither by authority nor its officers, nor any other compulſory meaſures, ſhall it be lawful for any military officers, non commiſſioned officers or privates, or any juſtice of the peace, town or city, bailiff or conſtable, to do, aid or aſſiſt in placing ſuch offenders on horſeback, bind them and ſend them forthwith to the field of battle, there to be placed in the moſt dangerous poſition, to ſcreen from the ſhot the more valuable part of the community.

"And provided alſo, that if they ſhould poſſibly live to return to their families and friends unhurt, and be permitted to enjoy their poſſeſſions in peace, ſhall be on the following conditions, namely—that they perſonally, their eſtate, their heirs & aſſigns forever, ſhall pay unto the tax gatherers for the time being, or his, their or ſome of them, ſuch full and juſt equivalent or the expences accrued to their country, while fighting for their peaceable reſidence therein, and the natural enjoyments of its bleſſings, procured by the *peaceful labours of their own induſtry.*"

September 17, 1793.

(By laſt Night's Mail.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 27.

"The indiſcriminate effects of our impreſs is likely to raiſe a ſerious queſtion between this country and the United States. Proteſtions are granted to American ſailors upon affidavit of the captain, that they are natives of ſaid ſtates. In many inſtances, however, Americans have been preſſed, and in two inſtances have been detained priſoners, even after a writ of *habeas corpus* was iſſued for bringing them before a judge. Two Americans were preſſed a month ago at Wapping. The captain with whom they had failed and made oath before the lord mayor of their being natives of the United States, and proteſtion had been granted them. The ſame writ was granted three days after, by SIR Nash Grose, to bring their bodies before him, to aſcertain the fact of their being Americans or not, but the writ has not been obeyed, and they are ſtill kept on board. I am informed that proofs of theſe facts have been tranſmitted to America; and the caſes of falſe impriſonment are to be brought in the mean time before a jury. There is ſomething very ſingular in the ſort of proteſtion from being preſſed, that is now granted to the American ſeamen of American ſhips trading to the port of London.

"I was a few days ago on board an American veſſel, down the Thames, and was told by the captain that his proteſtion (though he had a certificate from the American Secretary of State, declaring that he is a native of that country) did not ſcreen him in any other place than the veſſel HE WAS on board: and that he was obliged to ſend for a taylor to make, from an aſſort of cloaths on board, because he was in danger of being preſſed if he ſhould go aſhore; and yet this man had property on board to the amount of many thouſand pounds, and will probably be appointed to the command of a veſſel in leſs than ſix months."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated July 24th—received by the ſhip Mancheſter, Captain George Clay, arrived in the Delaware.

"The French have *entirely defeated* the *inſurgents*, and this day it was reported, that they have alſo *totally defeated the combined Armies* before Valenciennes."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Virginia, near Alexandria, the 24th of Auguſt laſt, a *yellow brown Negro Man*, named WILL, but more commonly called FOX, 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, apt to ſmile or grin when ſpoken to, and ſhew his teeth, which are ſound and white, but his gums are blue or black, rather than red, has a ſcar under one of his eyes, by the kick of a horſe. He underſtands ſomething of the weaving and ſhoe making buſineſs, ſhad-bellied and looks with him a ſuperfine blue broadcloth coat, with metal buttons, a ſtriped nankeen veſt, a home made do. dyed reddiſh with ſumach, a pair of linſey breeches, one pair of thicken two white linſey, one osnaburg do. two pair of trouſers, one Ruſſia ditto, the other ſeveral pair of ſtockings, thread and worſted, two pair of ſhoes, and two hats, one new, with a high crown. He pretends to be religious, and has been a follower of the people called Methodiſts. Any perſon bringing home ſaid Runaway, if taken in the county where I live, ſhall receive Five Dollars reward; if out of the county, and in the ſtate, Ten Dollars; and if out of the ſtate, Twenty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, if brought home; or if confined in goal, ſo that I get him again, the above reward.

JOHN MOSS.

Sept. 10, 1793. 217—t. f.

Report of the Preſident and Directors of the Patowmack Company.

Gentlemen,

THE Preſident & Directors of the Patowmack Company, leave to make the following report reſpecting the ſtate of the Treaſury, and the ſituation and Progreſs of the works on various parts of the river.

From the Treaſurer's books, it appears that the ſum of money expended ſince laſt meeting is £ 11763 14 6 Virginia Currency; that the ſum due from delinquent ſubſcribers is £ 8495 13 10½ and that the caſh in the hands of the Treaſurer amounts to £ 938 0 1. For particulars on this head, you will herewith receive an extract from the Treaſurer's Books.

Since our report, delivered at the meeting in March 1792, we have made every exertion in our power to procure a ſufficient number of hands to compleat the Canal and Locks at the Little Falls; but, from the great demand for labourers in every part of the Country, it has not been in our power to be as forward with the work as we expected; we ſtill hope to compleat the locks and the canal at the Little Falls, and clear the river between the great and Little Falls before the winter ſets in, ſo far as to render it navigable to Indr water, and reduce the land carriage at the Great Falls to about four hundred yards.

Capt. *Thomas Beall* has nearly compleated that part of this river between Fort-Cumberland and Grig's mill, which he contracted for laſt year; and he has made great progreſs in clearing that river between Grig's mill and the mouth of Conecocheague, which he contracted for ſince. Since our laſt meeting, we contracted with *Major Edward Carry* for clearing that part of the river from Fort-Cumberland up to the mouth of new Creek, in which he has made conſiderable progreſs, and expects to finiſh this fall; and a good deal of work has been done between the mouth of new Creek and George's Creek by Mr. *Peter Devilkman*. A company of hands, under an overſeer, is now at work at Houſes-Falls.

We further report that a great quantity of Produce has been brought down the river Patowmack this ſeaſon, a part of which, as far as twenty five miles above Fort-Cumberland down to the Great Falls and Wills's Branch. From the beſt information we can collect, upwards of 15,000 barrels of flour have been brought down to the above-named places.

It alſo gives us infinite pleaſure to inform the company that, in conſequence of the high expectations entertained by the people with reſpect to the ſpeedy execution of the navigation, a new ſpring is given to the cultivation of the lands on the higheſt parts of the Patowmack; and that a conſiderable number of mills have been erected in the courſe of the river, ſome within a few miles of *Savage*.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servants,

JOHN FITZGERALD,
GEORGE GILPIN,
DAVID STUART,
WILLIAM DEARING, jun.

George Town, Sept. 6, 1793. 217—3w.

THE ſubſcriber has a LOT of LAND for ſale in this Town, on Oronoko and Alfred ſtreets, joining the lot whereon Miſs *Dades* now live. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. *Charles Lee's*, or at Mr. *Ludwell Lee's*, Shuters Hill.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

Alexandria, Sept. 18, 1793. 217—3w.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, at Colo. Hoe's, (if not diſpoſed of at private ſale before the 25th inſtant) for Cash,

Four Hundred and Forty-eight

Spaniſh Hides.

JOHN MONCASTER.

Alex. Sept. 1793. 217—3w.

September 6, 1793.

IT PETITIONS will be preſented to the General Aſſemblies of Virginia and Maryland by the Preſident and Directors of the Patowmack Company, to paſs a law at the next ſeſſions to license and regulate the boats employed in the tranſporting produce & merchandize through the inland navigation of the river Patowmack.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LEFT the Dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſt. a Mulatto Girl, named ANNE, about 18 years of age; her ſtature about 5 feet two or three inches; of a corpulent form; a round full face; a very full head of curling black hair; and remarkably large breaſts. When ſhe went away ſhe was dreſſed in a jacket and petticoat of half-worn Cheabuns, but as ſhe has a variety of cloathing, ſhe may change her dreſs. She has been at *Alexandria, George-Town* and *Annapolis*, formerly, and will probably attempt to go to one or other of thoſe places. Any perſon ſecuring her in Gaol, ſo that ſhe may be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Portobacco, Sept. 17, 1793. 217—3w.

☞ *Thoſe who ſend letters to* Hardie & Bond, *will please to pay the Poſtage; otherwiſe they will not be taken up.*

A Dwelling-House and Warehouse,
TO LET.

THE house is 28 feet 6 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three stories high, well and substantially built, with a kitchen & smoke-house adjoining, and an extraordinary cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the smoke-house, accompanied with a yard, stables and a carriage-house.—The warehouse is three stories high, of stone to the height of two stories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. These are offered to be rented, and any part of the subscriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to dispose of some lots on Water-street, between Fairfax, or Wolfe Streets, by an absolute sale or lease.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1793.

R. Hamilton & Co.
Have for sale

FRENCH brandy in butts, hogsheads and tierces, Jamaica and Grenada spirits, in hogsheads and tierces, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, Holland gin in cases, green coffee in bags and barrels, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, Crawley's steel, &c. 1600 bushels fish salt, now on board the sloop Dolphin, will be sold low, if taken from on board.

Alexandria, March 20, 1793.

I WILL store FLOUR any length of time, for *six pence* per Barrel, and in case I buy it, no storage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

JOHN BEATTY & HENRY WALKER respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into partnership to carry on the BISCUIT BAKING BUSINESS, under the firm of BEATTY & WALKER; and, having rented the Bake-House of Mr. *Robert Lyle*, in this Town, formerly in the tenure of Messrs. *Anderson & Jamieson*, and engaged good Hands, they mean to prosecute said business with integrity and despatch. As they intend to procure none but good Materials, and wish to give general satisfaction to those who are kind enough to favour them with their custom, they hope to meet with the encouragement of the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and others of this place in particular, who, on proper notice, may be supplied with any quantity of Ship, Pilot or Small Bread, &c. on reasonable terms—and they have no doubt but those who are kind enough to make trial of their Bread, will find it their interest to continue their custom.

BEATTY & WALKER.

P. S. They began baking yesterday, and expect shortly to have a stock of Ship Bread on hand, which they can furnish on a few days notice.

Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—t. f.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, ROTTON & THOMPSON,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, for the encouragement they have met with since their establishment in Alexandria. They beg leave to inform them that, in consequence of Mr. JOHN FOSTER's having declined their service, their Business, in future, will be conducted by Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, he being the only person in Alexandria fully empowered to settle the accounts due that concern prior to the 1st January last. All those whose accounts have exceeded six months are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSEPH SAUL in Alexandria, or Messrs. HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO. in Baltimore.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
By the Maryland Thomas, and other vessels,
A large and general Assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.
Which they are determined to sell wholesale and retail on the lowest terms possible.

Alexandria, June 8, 1793. 191—t. f.

☞ *Notice is hereby given,*

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of this State for an act to authorize the Corporation of Alexandria to levy a tax on Lots and Houses in said Town, and on personal property, for the purpose of paving and keeping in repair the Streets of the said Town, with a power to have the same sold, in cases of default of payment, and to vest the said Corporation with sufficient powers for the regulation of the said Streets.

August 28, 1793. 214—t. f.

☞ *Tickets in the Washington Hotel Lottery for sale at the Post-Office.*

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,
That a Dividend of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence in the Pound will be paid on application to the subscriber, on all Bonds due by the estate of *Joseph Janvier*, late Deputy Quarter-Master General, and which have been duly proved and registered, agreeably to Notice, dated the 1st June last.

WILLIAM BOWNESS,
Surviving Partner of Robinson, Sandiford & Co. late Executors of the Estate of Joseph Janvier, dec'd.

Alexandria, July 19, 1793. 209—t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, *two indented Dutch Servants*; the one a man, named FREDERICK WANNUNBURG, supposed to be 24 or 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, long dark coll, a lazy, rolling walk, a large mouth, has a down look, and speaks the English language imperfectly; had on and took with him two linen shirts and a pair of trousers, a light coloured cloth coat, made in the Quaker fashion, one, if not two, pair of new shoes, an half-worn coat and hat, with other articles not known. It is supposed he has money, and will change his dress. It is expected he has gone towards Baltimore, where, should he reach it, or any other town, he may offer as a hairdresser, having some pretensions to that profession.—The woman is named JOHANNAH HOEMYER, rather of a light complexion than otherwise, with short hair, about 18 or 20 years old; thick made, a very heavy walk, and speaks the English language tolerably well. Her apparel cannot be ascertained; she had an old black hat and a new plain black silk bonnet. The above reward will be paid for securing them in any gaol, so that their master may get them again, and reasonable charges if secured in the gaol of Alexandria.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, June 20, 1793. 205—t. f.

☞ WANTED
TWO or three APPRENTICES to the BLOCK and RUDER MAKING Business, about 14 or 15 years of age—likewise one or two JOURNEYMEN. To good workmen liberal wages will be given.

WASHER BLUNT.

Alexandria, July 31, 1793. 210—t. f.

TO BE RENTED
THAT large and commodious Store and Dwelling House, lately in the tenure of Messrs. Jencks, Winsor and Co. situated on Water and King-Street, together with a new three story Brick Warehouse, adjoining the same Lot, 24 feet front and 40 feet back, well calculated for the reception of Grain and Flour. For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, June 20th 1793. 204—t. f.

Eight Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th June last, a *Negro Man*, named CÆSAR, 30 years of age, but appears, from his countenance, to be older, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black and broad featured, and appears to be blasted about his eyes and forehead, knock kneed, small legs, large about his breast and shoulders in proportion to his other limbs. I am informed that he has many scars on his back, owing to several whippings from his former master.—His cloathing is unknown, except two osnaburghs shirts, one pair of new brown toll trousers, one pair of old do. kerley cotton jacket, and felt hat. It is probable he has other cloaths with him. His mother lives with Col. *Hoes*, in Alexandria, and it is probable he has made that way. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken out of this state, the above reward, and Four Dollars if taken in the state, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

ROBERT MAGILL,
Maryland, Prince George's County,
August 10, 1793. 212—t. f.

FOR SALE,
TWO Hundred Acres of LAND, lying upon Mattawoman Branch in Charles County, five miles below Piscataway, where Mr. *Basil Beall* now lives. For terms apply to Mr. *Overton Carr*, in Prince George's County, whom empowered to sell it.

ANN TARVIN.

August 19, 1793. 213—t. f.

STRAYED from this town, about two weeks ago, a *small C. W.* About three inches of each horn were lately sawn off. ONE DOLLAR will be given for informing the Printers hereof which he is.

August 29, 1793.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for RAGS. Also for old Seines and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fishing.

Blank Manifests, and the Law for the regulation of Seamen, to be had of the Printers.

TO BE LET,
And possession given the 15th day of August next,

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE adjoining the Store of *Lenthall's* Store, on *Gilpin's* Wharf, occupied at present by *Jenings & Irwin*. For terms inquire of

FRANCIS PEYTON.

Alexandria, June 11, 1793. 202—t. f.

FOR SALE,
BETWEEN five and six hundred Acres of valuable LAND, lying upon Oxen Creek, in Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of *Love's* Ferry, opposite to Alexandria, and five of the City of Washington. This land is part of a tract known by the name of Oxen-Hill Manor, and is bounded by Oxen-Creek for upwards of half a mile, where 70 acres of rich bottom may be easily converted into fertile meadow. Four hundred acres at least are in wood. Upon the purchaser's giving bond and approved security, three years credit will be given; that is, a third annually, with interest upon the whole till the first payment is made, and so on upon the balance till the land is paid for. For terms apply to the subscriber, upon the premises.

WALTER ADDISON.

N. B. There is one spot in particular on this land, which commands an extensive and delightful prospect, by land and water, where a gentleman might be furnished with a seat as pleasant as any in the vicinity.

June 10, 1793. 202—t. f.

Alexandria Races.
WILL be run for, on *Wednesday* the 6th of *November* next, the Jockey Club Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, four mile heats; and on *Thursday* the Colts' Purse of TWENTY GUINEAS, two mile heats, aged horses to carry nine stone, agreeably to the late Alexandria Club. It is expected that the town will give a purse on *Friday*, heats three miles. The members of the Jockey Club will dine at Mr. *Wise's* Inn on Wednesday; dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock.

JESSE SIMMS, T. C. C.

P. T. I promise to put the course in the best order. The horses to be entered with me the day preceding the race, and to start precisely at 12 o'clock by beat of drum.

J. S.

☞ THE PLAYERS ARE EXPECTED.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1793. 214—t. f.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.
ELEVEN thousand nine hundred and seventy-three and three-fourth acres at Caloctan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th instant, a full description of these lands may be seen, also the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

January 13, 1792. 130—t. f.

EDUCATION.
IF proper encouragement be given the subscribers intend to open a NIGHT SCHOOL, on Monday the 16th instant, in which will be taught *reading, writing* and *arithmetic*—Also the practical branches of the *mathematics*, as *navigation, book keeping, &c.*

Should any gentlemen wish instructions in *Geography* and the use of the globes, they will be attended to.

A. FORD and J. RHEA.

Alexandria, Sept. 3, 1793. 215—3w.

To be Let, from the first of November next,
A Commodious STORE and LOT of GROUND, on Union Street, with a WAREHOUSE in the rear, opening on the river, at present in the tenure of Messrs. *Sparhawk & Jarvis*. Apply to

ROBERT MEASE.

Who has for sale a WHEAT FAN, and a large SCALE BEAM, weighing 4lb. with scale-boards, ropes and weights.

Alexandria, Sept. 4, 1793. 215—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I WILL SELL or RENT the HOUSE where I now live, fronted on Prince and Water Streets, opposite to Col. R. T. Hooe's—and I will rent the HOUSE adjoining the Post-Office, lately occupied by Mr. Hauen, the Hatter. For terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, August 20, 1793. 213—t. f.

Purchasers of the acts of Assembly will be sold, [illegible] by the Commissioners, on the 25th day of September next, at the Great Falls of Potowmack.

ALL THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MATILDAVILLE.

July 16, 1793. 208—t. f.

SEVENTY Hhds. STONE LIME, and a few Casks of fresh RICE, just landing and for Sale on the usual good terms, by

ROGERSON & DABNEY.

Alexandria, Sept. 4, 1793. 215—3w.

TO BE LET,
For twelve months, from the first of next,

THE WAREHOUSE on Prince now occupied by the subscribers, property of Mr. *Isaac M'Kenzie*.

ROBERT HAMILTON & Co.

Alexandria, September 2, 1793.

STRAYED, or more probably stolen from the door of my workhouse, John Foster, about 9 o'clock on the night last a little Grey Pacing Horse, have been seen riding in. And was the my uncle Phineas Bond, the father present British Consul, and bought father, on the decease of my mother and on my father's death I bought the heirs, I value it. The thief be far as circumstances appear, hide nished heads. I hereby offer the immediately to be paid to any will prove to me, by sufficient evi any man, men. Women or child in said carriage after that hour more Guineas for the informa credible witness, who will swear left my horses, after mutilating tied to Captain Conway's Mr. Baldwin Dade's.—A given for any information to the name of the culprit

THOMAS

P. S. I leave this country this month. All persons who against me are requested to present Mr. David Easton, or to

He has excellent pasturage, and watered, within one mile of at the very low price of 4s.

Alexandria, September 4,

CHEAP, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP
WILL BE SOLD or LEASED
A Body of LANDS, within the navigable waters of Potomac inferior in quality to none in the neighbouring states, bordering on a natural meadow, of an amazing extent ly inhabited, and a great deal within 3 miles; the great state-road ryland and Virginia passing the center. These lands are laid off from 100 to 2000 acres. Titles Possession immediate, and a fee general warranty on the last small consideration only required remainder on an extensive credit scriber means to go shortly to soil, and there remain some time rages all emigrants to the west and judge for themselves, from of October to May; the property inspecting rich lands. Houses this vicinity will be accepted at cattle and horses. Further these cheap and good lands may the Printers hereof; Mr. Thomas Baltimore; Charles Young, Esq. phia; Mr. Joseph Tidball, Win Mr. Melchor, Belthoover; the mas Sprigg, Esq. Hagar's Town M'Cleery, Major Samuel Hanson Dearing, and John Davis, Esqrs. Town; Joseph Kello, Alexandria and the Rev. Mr. Michael premises; Andrew Ramsay, Bottom, or the proprietor,

THOM

Who has lost a valuable M give a generous price for be also an Umbrella, marked J. S. passturage to let, at 4s. per week, within a mile of Alexandria.

August 17, 1793.

☞ THE Subscribers have BOULTING CLOTHS first quality, both for Merchant Work, chosen by OLIVER E of the latest arrivals from Europe minutely examined the cloths in the principal manufactories America, and procured samples approved kinds; he therefore whole offered for sale by the should they prove defective, received, if not visibly injured, for them. Drafts on the Plans for Boultings, with D putting on the cloths, may subscribers' store, by any perso to peruse them.

The said EVANS informs by the assistance of the Mills in America, and his he has been enabled to suitable quality of the Bur ent kinds of grain, and will ton with them, made after on, which he warrants to fend them to Alexandria or ports as directed. If they good, they will be received given, and cost of carriage JANNEY

Alexandria, Sept. 4, 1793

FOR SALE
THE LOT and STORE lately occupied by Barret, at Port Tobacco to said Barret, at that place, in this Town.

Alexandria, May 6, 1793.

Alexandria: Printed by